RECORDER.

UNITED WE STAND; CONSTITUTION DIVIDED WE FALL.

Vol. X. WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 5, 1829. No. 492.

PRICES CURRENT.

		Wilmington, July 29.		Fayetteville, July 25.		Newbern, July 27.		Petersburg, July 24.	
		cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.
Brandy, Cogniac,	gall.	100 a	120	150 a	175	150 a	175	125 a	200
Apple,	——	33	35	40	45	40	45	38	50
Peach,	——		—	50	60	75		45	75
Bacon,	lb.	6½	7	6	6½	5	6	7	7⅓
Beeswax,	——	22	25	20	22	20		22	25
Butter,	——	15		15	20	20	25	12	25
Coffee,	——	12	14	13	16	13	15	12	16
Corn,	bush.	55	60	50	55	35	40	55	60
Cotton,	lb.	7½	8	6¾	7¼	7	7½	7	9
Candles, mould,	——	15	16	14		15		12	15
Flaxseed, rough,	bush.		—	75	80	70	80		—
Flour,	bbl.	700		500	550	750	800	600	800
Feathers,	lb.		—	25	28	30	35		—
Gin, Holland,	gall.		—	125	150	125	150	100	125
Country,	——	40	45	50		38	40	35	
Iron,	ton.		—		—		—	10000	11500
Lard,	lb.	8		6		6	7	6	7
Lime,	cask.	150	175	250	300		—	150	200
Molasses,	gall.	28	30	30	33	30	32½	33	37½
Nails, Cut, assorted,	keg.		—	8½	9	8	10	7	8
Oats,	bush.		—	25	30	—			—
Powder, American,	keg.		—	725	800		—	550	600
Rum, Jamaica,	gall.	125		125	150	120	125	150	200
West India,	——	80	90	70	80	90	95	100	150
New England,	——	30	34	45	50	40	42	36	37½
Rice,	cwt.	250	275	350	400	300	325	400	500
Shot,	——		—	1000		900	1000	650	700
Salt, Liverpool,	bush.		—	75	80	80	100	70	75
Turk's Island,	——	45	50	80	90	55	60		—
Sugar, Brown,	cwt.	900	1000	850	1050	900	1000	700	1300
Loaf,	lb.		—	20	25	18	25	16	25
Tea, Imperial and Gunpowder,	——		—	150	175	160	180	125	150
Hyson,	——		—	120		125	150		—
Young Hyson,	——		—		—		—	100	120
Tobacco,	cwt.	400		300			—	350	1100
Tallow,	lb.	8	9	8		9	10		—
Wheat,	bush.		—	80	82	160		100	105
Whiskey,	gall.	28	30	27	28	35		28	3
Wine, Madeira,	——		—	250	400	300	400	250	500
Teneriffe,	——		—	150	175	160	200		—
Sherry,	——		—	160	225	200	250		—
Port,	——		—	200	380		—		—
Malaga,	——		—	70	80	100	120		—

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

BY DENNIS HEARTT,

AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, OR TWO DOLLARS FIFTY CENTS IF PAID IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have their paper discontinued at the expiration of the year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded.—And no paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

Whoever will procure six subscribers, and guarantee the payments, shall receive the seventh gratis.

Advertisements not exceeding sixteen lines will be inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each continuance.

Subscriptions received by the printer, and most of the post-masters in the state.

All letters upon busines relative to the paper ust be post-paid.

State of North-Carolina,

ORANGE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1829.

IT is ordered by the Court, that in future, Monday of each term of the court shall be considered and set apart for the transaction of all county business; and that witnesses and jurors be summoned to attend on Tuesday of each term of the court; and that the clerk cause this order to be published for three months in the Hillsborough Recorder.

Test,

J. Taylor, *Clerk.*

April 14. 77—6w

NO CREDIT.

SCARLETT & BACON

WOULD inform the public, that they still continue their BOOT and SHOE Manufacture at their old stand, three doors west of the store of Messrs. Kirkland & Son, where they will keep constantly on hand, a general assortment of

Boots and Shoes,

of the best materials and workmanship, which will be sold low for cash. Those wishing to purchase will do well to call and examine for themselves

Jan. 6. 63—

State of North-Carolina,

Orange County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1829.

THE subscriber having been qualified as administrator, with the will annexed on the rights and credits of the late John Olmstead, dec'd. requests all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and all those having claims, are requested to bring them forward properly authenticated, for settlement, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery.

James Webb, *Adm'r.*

June 2. 84—6w

LIST OF LETTERS.

Remaining in the Post Office at Hillsborough, on the 1st of July, 1829.

A
John H. Atkins
Anderson Armstrong
Philip Alston

B
Thomas Barton
William Brown
David Blalock
Thomas Branch
John Ballard
James Branley
Henry Boyle
William Barbee
James Brockwell
Abner B. Bruce
Warren C. Ball

C
Thomas Clancy
Mrs. C. Carter
John Caragain or
Edward Turner
John Craig
John F. Cowan
John Crawfofd
Cornelius Cook
Jeffrey Kurkellin
James Clark
Joel Chipman
Richard Clinton
Standford Cheek 2
Clerk of Orange Superior Court

D
Eldridge Duniven
Nathaniel Dishongh
Elizabeth Douglass
Mathew Durham
James Dunicliffey
Drusila Dossitt

E
Henry Elliott

F
Abraham Foller
John Findley
Monroe Forney

G
Benjamin Gant
William W. Gant
John F. Gonekee

H
Ezekiel Haily
Neal H. Horton
Frances R. Huntington 2
M. L. Hammond
Ephraim Harris
Thomas Halloway
John Harvey
William Holt
Henry Hurdle
James A. Hunt
Alfred Horn

I
James S. Irwin
William Inscore

J
Edmond W. Jones 2
Isabel Johnston
Cadwallader Jones
Jacob Jackson
Samuel Johnston
Benoni Jackson
Catharine M. Jackson
James Jackson

K
William Kirkland 7

L
Fielding Lewis
Benjamin Leadbetter
John Long
William Lipscomb
James P. Laws
John Latta

M
Joel M'Daniel
William D Murphey
John R. Moore 2
John S. Moody
Elizabeth Manner
Margaret Murdock
James M'Gahee
John Mood. 3

O
Sarah O'Daniel

P
Tempy Primrose

R
Jerry Robards
Thomas Ruffin
Hezekiah Revel
James Rainey
John Riley
Robert D. Russel or
Albertus Watts
Nathaniel Revils
Willis Reeves

S
James M'K. Sneed
Daniel Self
Frederick Swann
Peter Stoner
Secretary of Orange Sunday School
Henry Stovall
Emanuel Strudwick

T
James Turner
Henry Trice
Toliver Terrell
Richard Tapp
James Trice
James Thomas
William B. Tillason
Solomon Thompson
James Thompson
Samuel Taylor
J. Turner 2

V
John Vanhook 3
John Vickers

W
Joseph Woods
William Wells, sen.
James Webb
Charity Wilson
Sampson Woods
Luc; Wilson
John Workman 2
Thomas Wilson
John Walker

Y
David Yarbrough 3
John Young

R. L. Cook, *P. M.*

June 30. 88—

BLANKS for sale at this Office.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber will offer forsale at the C. House in Hillsborough, on the Tuesday of next August court, the following TRACTS of LAND, viz:

One Tract containing four hundred and thirty-one and a half acres, adjoining the lands of Judge Norwood, Jas. Hart, and others.

One Tract containing two hundred and seventeen acres, adjoining the aforesaid tract, and others.

One Tract containing one hundred and ninety eight acres, adjoing the lands of Benj. Carroll, and others.

The above lands will be sold on a credit of one and two years, the purchaser giving bond with good security, to bear interest from the the date.

A lien on the property will also be required.

Wm. Kirkland.

July 14. 90—tf

NOTICE.

THE subscriber requests all those indebted him, to come forward and make payment on or before next August Court, as the situation of his affairs will not admit of his giving longer indulgence.

Wm. Kirkland.

July 14. 90—tf

FIFTY CENTS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from me on the 6th inst. a bound boy, by the name of

JAMES M COLLUM,

who is about seventeen years of age, between four and five feet high, dark complexion, &c. Said boy has a very noted mark which I have no doubt will detect him, which was caused by a burn under the throat, when young. I do hereby forwarn all persons from harboring or employing said boy under the penalty of the law.

Said boy was bound to me some years since to learn the Brick-laying business.

Saml. Hancock.

July 13. 90—3w

ATTENTION!

To the Officers, non-commissioned Officers, and Musicians, belonging to the Cain Creek Battalion, second Orange Regiment.

YOU are hereby notified and ordered to attend at James Morrow's, on the 30th of July next, at 11 o'clock, equipped as the law directs, for drill muster and court martial; and on the 31st, you will attend with your respective companies, ready to parade at 11 o'clock, equipped as the law directs, for battalion exercise.

J. Allison, *Colonel.*

June 9. 86—

WOOL CARDED.

THE Wool Carding Machine on Enoe, at the Old Tilt Hammer, having been lately repaired, and her cylinders newly clothed with cards of the best quality, is now ready for business. Good work will be warranted for eight cents a pound, or the fifth part of the wool, to those who will bring their wool in warm weather, well picked and washed, with one pound of clean lard or oil, to every ten pound of wool.

Saml. S. Claytor.

June 9. 3m—86

RAN AWAY.

ABOUT the 1st of May last, my negro man FRED. I swapped for him in February last, with Alexander Doughton, who bought him of a Mr. Freeling, in Orange county, N. C. Said negro is of a dark complexion, about five feet six or seven inches high, stout built, and his upper teeth rotten. He is supposed to be lurking about in the neighbourhood of Mr. Freeling, where he has a wife and children. A reasonable compensation will be given to any person who will take him up, and esufine him in jail, so that I get him again.

Samuel Neely.

York District, S. C. June 26. 89—3w

TAKE NOTICE,

THAT I do hereby forwarn all persons from trading with or employing any one of my negroes to work for them, without first making application to me, under the penalty of the law.

Samuel Thompson.

Hillsborough, July 6th. 89—3w

NOTICE.

I HAVE for sale 5,000 lbs. of prime BACON, also a few barrels of FLOUR.

Saml. Child

June 16. 87—

HILLSBOROUGH ACADEMY.

HAVING employed a competent assistant, I will receive a Latin Grammar class at the commencement of the next session. Also a few English scholars.

The session will begin on the 16th of July.

Wm. J. Bingham,

Principal.

June 23. 87—3w

CASH

WILL be given for several LIKELY NEGROES.

Inquire at this Office.

June 30, 87—

JOB PRINTING,

Executed at this Office, with neatness, accuracy and despatch.

Civilization in Africa.—We learn from one of our French periodicals received by the Edward Quesnel, that measures have been taken to civilize a portion of the natives of Africa, who live near the coast of Guinea, and with some prospect of success. One of the chiefs of the town of *Ussa*, near the Danish fortress of Christianburg, sent his son, aged about sixteen years, to Denmark, in 1826, to receive a European education. The King of Denmark took particular interest in the young man, and gave him in charge to one of his officers, with instructions to spare no pains in teaching him. After having studied with apparent pleasure the religious precepts offered to him, he consented to receive baptism. His Majesty stood god-father, and appointed a deputy to officiate at the ceremony in his name. The young African returned to his own country in 1828 with four ecclesiastics, and the proper books and instruments for disseminating elementary, moral and religious instruction.

N. Y. Herald.

The Editor of the Boston Manufacturer, in an article on the "Depression of Business," makes the annexed pertinent assertions:—

"The truth unfortunately is, we have been living beyond our circumstances. The laudable economy and industrious habits of our ancestors, have been lost sight of, and we have yielded up to the pleasing, but dangerous innovation of foreign luxuries, and their attendant habits. We must measure back our ground. There is no other course which we can now pursue with any hope of success. The flame must again be kindled on the altar of patriotism; and self-denial and rigid economy take the place of luxury and extravagance. The nerves of our effeminate young men must be strengthened by toil, and our females, instead of reclining on the sofa and humming over the piano, must learn to direct their attention to matters of more importance. They must shake off, as unworthy the daughters of freemen, the tinsel of fashion, and the shackles of false refinement, and cherish the proud and sterling patriotism of their grandmothers."

Splendid Greville Rose.—This magnificent species of the Rose, in regard to which the public expectation was so much raised by the publications of the London Horticultural Society and London Magazine, seems to have fully realized the anticipations of amateurs. A number of them were planted in the gardens, which have grown the two past years with a rapidity that has astonished every one, and have also withstood unprotected the severity of the past winter. These have during the present month produced flowers in great abundance, and in immense clusters, some of which contained above a hundred flowers in each; and in which were combined the various shades of white, pale blush, deeper blush, light and deep red and striped, and by this various contrast of colors, producing a most brilliant display. From its superior qualities, this species of Rose is calculated to supercede the Old Multiflora and other kinds for training against our houses, bowers, &c.

The following is an extract from a spirited written essay, on Irish Character. It is taken from the Natchez, Mississippi, Statesman:—

Pierce Butler, born and educated in Ireland, a lineal descendant of the celebrated ducal house of Ormonde, possessing an estate of 5,000*l.* sterling per annum in the south of Ireland, held a Major's commission in the British army, at the commencement of our revolution; attached to the better principles of the British constitution when he had reason to believe liberty was assailed, he resigned his British commission, and joined the American army with the same rank. He was declared a rebel—his large paternal estate was confiscated, and, as if to cap the climax of intolerance for attachment to the rebel cause, he was expelled from a travelling Lodge of Masons attached to the British regiment. He served with credit and applause to the end of revolution. He settled in South Carolina, and was afterwards supported as a candidate for the Presidency of the United States, by the southern section of the Union. He was the only foreigner that aspired to that elevation. One of his daughters is now married to Dr. James Mease, (the son of another Irish veteran of the revolution) whose philanthropy and literary acquirements shed a radiant lustre over the literature of this country. These are only two out of the many instances of the most generous personal and pecuniary devotion of Irishmen to the cause of American freedom, at a time when her citizens were branded with the ignominious name of rebels, when a large reward was offered for the heads of her warmest patriots, when her fate was worse than doubtful.

THE NAVY.

It is a prevalent mode in estimating the naval power of a nation, to make a calculation of the number of vessels of various classes in or out of service—and by a comparison of numbers to determine the relative strength of each power.—This is not altogether an accurate mode of settling such questions. By this rule the United States would be one of the weakest naval stations—since British, French, Dutch, Spanish, Russians, Danes, and Swedes, have a greater navy. It is not merely the number but the quality of the ships—not merely the men, but their seamanship, skill and courage, which constitute the essential *material* of a navy. The naval force of Holland is nominally weak, and so is that of Denmark, but we need only look back to the battle of Camperdown and of Copenhagen to be convinced of the superior skill, seamanship and courage of their officers and men.

When a nation has a multitude of good seamen and naval artificers, she need never despair making a navy. The building of ships is a work of less importance. These can be created, but to acquire good seamanship is the work of half a life. The eminence acquired by this country in the late war with Britain was a consequence of the excellent quality of the officers and men as seamen. The French, notoriously brave, and having the best ships in Europe, have always been worsted from their inferiority in discipline in working their ships and in the management of their great guns. The United States have now a small but effective navy—but adding greatly to the number of their ships would not increase their force in the same nominal proportion. If we had sixty line of battle ships and a proportional number of frigates and sloops of war, which we could not effectively man, it would be found that we should be less powerful than we should be with half the number of vessels properly fitted with officers and men.

With a few large frigates and sloops, during the last war, we gave employment to ten times the number of British vessels, on account of the bravery of our men and other points of superiority. Yet at times it was found difficult to obtain sailors to man our frigates and the flotillas on the Lakes. If we possessed double the number of vessels we could not have manned them—and we should have been nominally strong—but weak by comparison. The naval spirit should be fostered, and a force actively employed abroad to keep up the respectability of our marine—but ships should grow with the growth and be strengthened with the strength of the nation.

Boston Ev. Gazette.

At an auction of Mr. Hebbert's great library, in London, on the 6th ult. the celebrated *Polyglot Bible* of Cardinal Ximines, printed upon vellum, six volumes, (A. D. 1514, 1515, 1517,) was sold, after much competition, to a bookseller, for the sum of five hundred and twenty-five pounds sterling. Mr. Hebbert purchased it for 16,000 francs.

From the N. Y. Daily Advertiser.

ON THE PUBLIC DEBT.

We meet, every little while, with very grave speculations in the newspapers, upon the proper mode of distributing, or disposing of the surplus revenue of the United States, after the national debt has been fully paid off and discharged. During several late sessions of congress, a scheme has been brought before the senate by a member from a neighboring state, for that important object, against the time of need. Now, we respectfully inquire of all those who feel solicitous on the subject, whether they are not giving themselves unnecessary trouble about it. The debt is not yet paid off, and of course, there is thus far no surplus revenue to be disposed of. It looks extremely well on paper to talk about such a consoling event as the payment of the remnant of the public debt in the course of a very few years. We hope that event may come to pass; but at present we consider it among the uncertainties of the future. It is now about twenty-five years since the chief magistrate of the United States, in his address to congress, introduced the idea of disposing of the surplus revenue to some valuable purposes, such as the formation of roads, bridges, canals, &c.—This had a captivating appearance, even at that early period; but the government have not, thus far, been called upon to execute any such project. The debts is not yet paid off; and certainly will not be for some years to come; and we take it for granted that there will be time enough to determine what to do with it, even after the fact shall be ascertained that the period will actually arrive. To that time we are disposed to refer the whole subject; because it is, in our apprehension, attended with a good deal of uncertainty, arising from causes not easily controlled or regulated. The revenue itself may be considered as uncertain. Commerce not only in this country, but to a great extent all over the world, is in a state of depression and stagnation, and there is no absolute certainty when the times will alter for the better. It would not be strange, under such circumstances, if our revenue should be seriously diminished before many years. In the next place, the experiment of the tariff system has not yet been fully proved. If this operates as many persons predict, and as it would seem natural to expect, the revenue may suffer from this quarter. Besides, some unforseen contingency may arise, which will divert more or less of the *spare money* of the government to other objects than the extinction of the debt; and when such things do happen, the debt will most assuredly feel their effects; for it will always be considered expedient to postpone the payment of it to any other pressing demand.

It is not a very easy thing for a government, when once involved in debt, to extricate themselves from it. And it is not always that they are desirous of doing so. National creditors are a convenient class of men for governments; and the latter always rely upon them for support in any serious emergency.

I would afford every true and disinterested friend to his country great pleasure to see the national debt extinguished.—Absolutely free from this incumbrance, there would be no apology for burthening the country with direct or indirect taxes; and the government, in all its fiscal calculations, would be under no necessity for making any provision for an object which now forms a large part of the annual expenditure. If the object is ever accomplished, we believe it will be a solitary instance of such a result in the history of modern nations.

Mr. Owen, of New Harmony, has passed through Washington city on his way to Europe. We learn, from him, that he has been fully occupied since his debate with Mr. Campbell. He remained two months after the discussion in the city of Cincinnati, preparing a work, which he published there, and which contains a narrative of his voyage and proceedings in Mexico, and a report of the public meeting with Mr. Campbell. It seems that the public discussion between Mr. O. and Mr. C. had not produced any animosity between these gentlemen: for, we are informed, Mr. Owen called upon Mr. Campbell at his house, at Bethany. Mr. Owen spent three days with his hospitable opponent and relatives, and he was much pleased with his visit.

During his stay in this city, Mr. O. has had conversations with the president and other public officers, and the representatives of foreign powers. His object in these interviews, &c. appears to be to advocate the necessity for and the advantages of a new system of policy, which shall enable all nations to obtain the advantages of modern discoveries and improvements, instead of being, as at present, oppressed by them, and by which these enormous powers of production shall be beneficially applied for the industrious classes, without injury to the present nonproducers." He recommends, for this purpose, that the attention of all governments shall be directed to establish "a superior system of education for the whole of their population," and to create measures by which, "through wholesome and equitable labor, all the industrious classes may be improved in their character, and enabled to enjoy a comfortable existence through a right application of their physical and mental capacities."—His new work is written chiefly to explain these views. We had an opportunity of conversing with this gentleman two or three times during his late visit here, and he endeavoured, with great earnestness, to convince us that the world is more governed by public opinion than by any other single "circumstance;" that public opinion, at present, is of a very low character; that it is almost altogether partizan and personal, and that it is very materially formed by the public press of Great Britain and the United States.—That it would be of the highest importance to these and other countries that would follow their example, that the most respectable papers should now use their influence to create "superior public opinion by abandoning partizan and personal subjects, and directing the attention of their readers to the great objects of government. That is, as he states, to "the best methods of education and of producing and distributing real wealth." He asserts, (and in this we are inclined to agree with him,) that the means exist in great superfluity to educate well and provide abundantly for all through that education, and he asks, "Why should these important benefits be withheld longer from society?" Another favourite object with him as we gather from his book and conversation, is, at this period, "to lay the foundation for a general permanent peace among civilized nations, that great national improvements may not be retarded;" and he thinks the existing state of Europe and America peculiarly favourable for the introduction of this new policy. With this view, he has sent a copy of his work to the British sovereign and cabinet ministers, and to the emperor of Russia, who had formerly been his guest for a short time at New Lanark. He expresses himself very well pleased with the views and declarations of our new president and his cabinet, in reference to these topics, and he thinks that 'they are honestly inclined to promote a liberal domestic and foreign policy, provided their attention shall not be distracted by party politics, the bane of every country. *National Intelligencer.*

A more horrible, heart rending scene than the following never perhaps occurred since the existence of the human family. Men, women and children thrown together without food, and driven by hunger, the strong to prey upon the weak. The bodies of their companions and fellow creatures were hung up in the slaughter house, cut up as required, cooked, and their bones cleanly picked and thrown aside. What a picture of suffering, agony and ferocity is hear revealed!

From the Quebec Gazette.

Most melancholy Shipwreck and loss of Lives—Letters were received on Saturday from Mr. Dawson, agent to Lloyd's at the Magdalen Islands, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, addressed to Mr. Finley, the agent here, from which, and from information given by Desjardins, the captain of the schooner, who arrived here and saw the parties on the Island, we have collected the following particulars:

About the middle of May a number of men belonging to the Magdalen Islands, who had associated themselves in a sealing voyage, where overtaken by a storm off the north east end of Anticosti, and the ice drifting forced them to take shelter, choosing the place where they knew that Godin kept one of the provision posts. In landing they observed a boat on shore which was not damaged. They proceeded to the house, and on entering were struck with horror at the sight of a number of dead bodies and a quantity of bones and putrid flesh. Upon further examination they conceived that they could discern the bodies of twelve or thirteen individuals—two grown females, three children, and seven or eight men. The last survivor appeared to be a man who had died of famine and cold, in his hammock, and from his appearance was above a common sailor; his name was B. Harrington; the men began to gather the chests of cloathes and other articles in the house, and buried the remains of the bodies, and a large box of cleanly picked bones which lay in a corner of the room. On the fire was a pot in which flesh had been boiled and a part remained in its bottom. They afterwards went to a small out house where they were surprized to find five more bodies, suspended by a rope thrown across some beams; the entrails had been removed and little more than the skeletons remained; the flesh having apparently been cut off. These they left unburied and sailed, taking the boat, for the Magdalen Islands.

Norfolk, July 10.

THE PRESIDENT'S VISIT.

The President of the United States arrived at Fortress Monroe yesterday afternoon at five o'clock, in the steam boat Potomac, captain Jenkins, from Washington. He was accompanied by Major Donelson and his lady, Mr. Haynes and Miss Easton, all of the President's family; the Hon. John H. Eaton, secretary of war, and his lady;—the Hon. John Branch, secretary of the navy, and two daughters; the Hon. Wm. T. Barry, post master general, and lady; Major Gen. Alex'r Macomb and daughter, Gen. Gibson, commissary General; Gen. Bernard, of the engineer corps, and his aid, Lieut. Van Buren; Commodores Rodgers and Warrenton of the navy board.

As the steam boat hove in sight, the ramparts of the south angle of the Fortress were manned with a detachment of artillerists and a guard paraded on the beach in front, to receive the President and escort him to his quarters. The back was also thronged with a large concourse of spectators from Norfolk, Portsmouth, and the adjacent country. When the steam boat was moored alongside the wharf, Col. House, the commanding officer, with his staff, and the other officers of the station, waited on the President, on board, and were severally introduced to him on the quarter deck, after which ceremony they attended him on shore and he and his suite were escorted to the lodgings prepared for them at the quarters of Col. House, under a salute of artillery, the elegant band of the regiment playing the President's march. The President continued uncovered during the procession. The whole ceremony was conducted in a handsome style, and the effect was peculiary strking. *Herald.*

The Providence papers give an account of the imprisonment of a poor woman in that town, destitute of the most common and ordinary necessaries of life, who had been compelled to consult with a physician once or twice, for which he charged her $3; and not having the means of paying, was sued for the same.—When the officer came with the writ, she requested him to inform the Doctor she could not pay him in money, but would do any kind of work for him in her power. This would not answer, and the officer was compelled in the discharge of his duty, and to the eternal disgrace of the creditor, to take this poor woman upon the execution, with her *nursing infant*, and commit her to jail. There she remained pennyless and almost naked, for about ten days, and but for the humanity of the jaoler, she and her infant must have perished.

Such an inhuman monster, (says the Cadet) ought not to be suffered to read in the paths of men; and in justice, his name should be revealed, an object for the "slow, unmoving finger of scorn." No delicacy ought to conceal the names of such individuals.

A female apparently in a dejected state of mind, was taken to the alms house in this city, on Monday last. Previously, she called at several stores and bought a number of articles, and appeared to have a sum of money in her possession. At one store she obtained a draught of wine which caused a slight intoxication; she then went to a druggist store and in great agitation, asked for a dose of laudanum; but the druggist, on questioning her, supposed she had the design of destroying herself, gave her a small quantity of harmless medicine, with which she left the store. A few moments after she returned for more laudanum, but the same specific was again given her; she left the store and was seen to take the medicine in the street, which caused only a momentary sickness. Her name and place of residence she will not disclose, but it is supposed that she has been enticed from her home by some vile seducer.

Schenectady Cabinet.

Astonishing performance.—We have seen, says a Glasgow paper, within these few days a specimen of fine writing, from the pen of our townsman Mr. Miller, which we are sure has never been equalled. Within the compass of a silver sixpence he has distinctly and beautifully written with a pen—the Lord's prayer, the creed, the names of the books of the Old Testament, the names of the books of the New Testament, the twelve tribes of Israel, our Saviour's twelve apostles, the seven wonders of the world, the five mechanical powers, the seven primitive colors, the five senses, the twelve months of the year, the names of the governor, secretary, and solicitors of the bank of England—the writer's name and age, and having in the centre a drawing of Glasgow city arms.

THE NEW POPE.

It would seem by accounts from Rome, that the new Pope is daily becoming more popular. He has manifested a disposition to exercise his high power on the most liberal and tolerant principles. He has annulled all privations, and prohibitions, and has restored the Hebrews as well as Christians of every denomination, to the full enjoyment of all privileges. This liberality on the part of his Holiness, was appreciated with due respect and veneration, and gave birth to feelings of the most lively joy among the inhabitants of Rome. *N. Y. Truth Teller.*

SPAIN AND MEXICO.

From the correspondent of the N. Y. Gazette it would appear that the accounts of the enthusiasm pervading the troops who have embarked in the expedition from Cuba against Mexico have not been exaggerated. The expenditure attending its out-fit amounts to $700,000. Gen. Barradas, it is said, will be prepared to equip another division of troops after the ensuing equinox. It is also stated that the idea of there being any Spanish party in Mexico, that is a party desirous of returning to the ancient *regime* and resuming the Spanish yoke, is utterly groundless.

The most probable point of attack will be on the Coast of Yucatan, a State which many suppose has never been in favor of the independence, as their trade with the Havana, formerly considerable, has been cut off by the war. This our informant is inclined to think is a very partial opinion, and probably, formed by internal enemies.

"The present commander-in cheif of the land forces, Gen. St. Anna, is an officer of distinguished military talents, and has passed his life in camps from the age of thirteen or fourteen years, and is the idol of the soldiery."

AMERICAN POLITICAL HISTORY.

A number of works are now in preparation, or on the eve of publication, having reference to the formation and administration of our government. Mr. Madison devotes his retirement to a work of this kind. This memoir will not be published till after his death.—Mr Jefferson's "Memoirs and Correspondence" will be published in a few months, in six volumes octavo. Gen. Washington's Correspondence, Journals, &c. are in the hands of Mr. Sparks, who is preparing to publish them. The papers of the late Mr. Adams will, no doubt, be given to the world by his son, who will also enrich the literature of his country with a memoir of his own times. The Life and Correspondence of Arthur Lee, is about to be put to the press in this city; and the memoirs of major William Jackson, of Philadelphia, are written, and will be published after his death. *Boston Pal.*

SCARCITY OF HUSBANDS.

At Monmouth petty sessions, a smart lively damsel came forward to bear witness in a case of rioting, but, when the book was put to her, she declined to swear, in regard to her being in a certain condition. "Are you married, my girl?" said one in authority. "Yes, please your worship." "And who is your husband?" "Tom Bergin, sir." "So I thought; and I shall endeavor to have that gentleman sent over the water for polygamy. He is married to a dozen of other women besides!" "Oh yes," said the lady, smiling, "they say he has enough of us." "What is more extraordinary," said the magistrate, "I hear that you were aware of the fact before the knot was tied. How could you be such a fool?" "Why then, indeed," said she, with a simper, "it is not so say to get a man at all, sir!"

COMMODORE PORTER.

From the Upland Union.

We have been politely favored by a friend in this Borough with an extract of a letter from Com. *Porter*, on his arrival at the city of Mexico, after the attempt to assassinate him. The account given of the affair by the Commodore, differs in some respect from that which was published in our paper of the 14th inst. copied from the New Orleans Argus. The cool and deliberate manner in which these villains were received by the commodore and his friend Dr. Boardman, display a bravery and firmness, which have always marked the character of the gallant Porter whenever placed in danger:—

"Mexico, May 29th, 1829.

I have not yet had an interview with the President, but shall to-morrow, when I shall settle all matters with them and return home. On my way here I had a most unpleasant and extremely dangerous adventure, but my good genius protected me as it has done on many other occasions. Travelling with a friend, and having no apprehension of danger, we were suddenly attacked by three Banditti, being part of a gang of seven, well mounted and well armed, with their faces blacked and looking more like devils than human beings. We had merely time to form a line on one side of the road, while they formed the other. The battle commenced by their captain discharging his pistol at me at the distance of a few paces; I then fired and should have killed him, had not his horse thrown up his head and received the ball in his neck. He in a great rage fired again at me and missed me—by this time all the pistols of the Banditti were discharged as well as those of my friend; one of my pistols was loaded, and I charged with my friend in among them, they fled and we pursued, when the captain suddenly wheeled his horse, passed my friend and came directly at me with his sabre to cut me down. I waited quietly until he came within six feet of me, when I shot him through the body, he fell on the neck of his horse, and they both came to the ground together. His companions seeing this became intimidated, but after a little seeing an intention on their part to charge against me (my friend being occupied in finishing the captain who was not quite dead,) I seized a small fowling piece which was in the hands of my servant, and compelled them to retreat; this left us masters of the field. We took possession of the captain's horse, arms, &c. and delivered them to the Alcalde or Magistrate of the next village—the villagers turned out armed, and gave persuit, when soon meeting five of the gang the killed one of them. It is a most fortunate circumstance for us that we did not fall in with the whole gang, if we had I should not now be alive to tell the tale. My friend (Dr. Boardman) received a severe sabre wound in his left arm.

DAVID PORTER.

OLD NEWSPAPERS.

Many people take newspapers, but few preserve them, yet the most interesting reading imaginable is a file of old newspapers. It brings up the very age, with all its bustle and every day affairs, and marks its genius and its spirit more than the most labored description of the historian. Who can take a paper dated a half a century ago without the thought that almost every name there printed is now cut upon a tombstone at the head of an epitaph. The Doctor, (quack or regular) that there advertised his medicines and their cures, has followed the sable train of his patients: the merchant his ships—could get no such security on his life—and the actor, who could make others laugh or weep—can now only furnish a skull for his successor in Hamlet.

It is easy to preserve newspapers, and they well repay the trouble, for like that of wine, their value increases with their years; and old files have sometimes been sold at prices too startling to mention.

Foreign Intelligence.

LATE FROM ENGLAND

The British ship Jean Hastie, at New York from Greenock, brings Glasgow papers to the 15th June, inclusive.—They contain London advices to the 13th and Paris to the 10th June.

The most important articles they furnish are two Russian bulletins. The first is dated May 11, and only announces the passage of the Danube at three different points. The second is dated from the camp before Silistria, (May 22d) detailing the preparations which are making to carry on the siege with the utmost activity. The bulletin says that the enemy remain quiet, and seldom disturb even the Russian out posts which are stationed at only 300 fathoms from the counterscrap of the place.—The remainder of the bulletin relates to the advantages gained over the Turks led on by the Grand Vizier in person, who left Shumla with the intention of attacking Pravadi with 15,000 men, and was afterwards reinforced with 10,000 more; but he was ultimately defeated, after much hard and furious fighting, with the loss of 2,000 of his troops, and was forced to retire to Shumla. The Russians lost 1000 men.

On the 29th of May, the great and celebrated philosopher, Sir Humphrey Davy, closed his mortal career in Geneva, in the 51st year of his age.

The changes in the British cabinet are not yet fixed, nor is it known, says the Glasgow Courier, how many more whigs are to come, but Mr. Scarlet has stipulated for the company of several. Lord Grey, says this paper, refuses to join the ministry, and that the Duke of Cumberland's influence prevails at court.

Important accounts may be expected from Asia, as it appears by advices from Constantinople, that Persia is about to make common cause with Turkey, and that Gen. Paskewitch having received large reinforcements of men, and supplies of artillery, was preparing to advance upon Erzerum.

Provisions had been received in Constantinople, both by sea and land, from Smyrna, and likewise from the Black sea.

Adrianople has been fortified, and all the beautiful gardens and fields there consequently laid waste.

The Glasgow Courier of the 16th June, says—"Official advices have at length been received by the government from the Indian islands, of the surrender of Missolonghi, Anatolica, and the castle of Lepanto, to the Greeks.

The emperor has spent all the money borrowed last year, and has opened fresh negotiations for a private loan in England and France, in consequence of the resistance made by Turkey; for that amount there is nothing positive.

HILLSBOROUGH.

Wednesday, August 5.

Internal Improvements.—On the 21st July, the board of Internal Improvements met at Wilmington, according to appointment; when the dredging machine, steam engine, and all their appendages, with the hands lately employed by the state, and the articles of subsistence on hand, were transferred to Capt. George Blaney, of the United States Engineer Corps, who is ordered by Col. Gratiot, the chief of the corps, to attend to the remaining obstructions below Wilmington, and to render the navigation of the river good to the inlet for vessels drawing 14 feet water. Captain Blaney has reported his plan of operations, which differs in some respects from that formerly recommended by Major Bache, who made a survey of the river; and as soon as he receives an answer from the engineer department, which is expected in the course of a few days, the work will be proceeded with, in conformity with the plan which may be preferred. The dredging boat, and steam engine are, for the present, to be removed to Oak Island, to undergo a thorough repair previous to the commencement of the work. Hinton James, esq. will be continued as superintendant of the dredging boat as heretofore, and measures will be taken by Capt. Blaney for effecting the important object in view, with all convenient expedition. No doubt is entertained but that congress will make such further appropriations for completing the work as may be found to be necessary. *Register.*

Gold.—Major Jonathan Harris, of Mecklenburg county, has discovered a gold mine on his plantation, which, from the experiments already made, promises to be very valuable. He has worked it for several weeks, and with only four hands, has obtained on an average about one hundred dollars worth of gold per day. This, we learn, has been procured without pounding the gravel; but when pulverized, for which he is preparing machinery, the quantity of gold will be doubled. The gold is not found in veins, but is deposited on the surface, from five to six inches in depth. *Catawba Journal.*

Negro Sam was executed in Charlotte, on the 3d ult. for the crime of burglary.

Trade of Fayetteville.—We have been politely furnished by a merchant of this town, who has taken pains to make it perfectly accurate, with the following statement of the exports from this place, of some of the principal articles of produce, for one year, ending June 1st 1829:—

Bales of Cotton,	17,073	
Do. now in store,	2,260	
		19,333
Bushels of Wheat,		52,022
Barrels of Flour,		16,959
Casks of Seed,		2496
Hhds. of Tobacco,		370

No certain statement of the importations could, from the nature of the articles, be obtained, except that of Salt (besides the unusually large quantity on hand on the 1st June,) 63,948 bushels have been imported.

From the above statement, it is very evident that the last season has been one of uncommonly extensive business. For several years past, little, comparatively speaking, has been shipped from here except cotton; and that never before, we believe, reached the above amount of bales. This year we have to add 52,000 bushels of wheat, and nearly 17,000 barrels flour, worth about $130,000, which may be considered as a clear gain to the state; for instead of having had surplus wheat or flour heretofore, it is a fact, that for several years past, more or less of flour has actually been imported.

The new crop of wheat can hardly be said to be in the market yet, very little having arrived, and what price it will settle down at, cannot of course be ascertained. Should it be fair, the crop being a medium one, as we understand it is, it will be another prosperous year for North Carolina. *Fayetteville Observer.*

It is said that at the lowest estimate, there will be one million more barrels of flour made in the United States the present year, than ever have been made in one year before. *Charleston Courier.*

Internal Improvements.—The legislature of Virginia hold the following language: "Next to the enjoyment of civil liberty itself, it may be questioned whether the best organized government can assure to those for whose happiness all governments were instituted, a greater blessing than an open, free and easy intercourse with one another, by good roads, navigable rivers and canals. Their tendency, by extending commerce, to promote the agriculture and manufactures of a nation, and thereby to augment its wealth and population, is too obvious to require much illustration."

Wickliffe's case.—We learn by the Baltimore Patriot, that a letter has been received in that city, from Lexington, Ky. stating that the trial of Mr. Wickliffe, for shooting Mr. Benning, the editor of the Kentucky Gazette, after occupying the court four and a half days, was ended on the 4th inst. Hon. Henry Clay was one of the counsel for the prisoner. The jury rendered the verdict of *not guilty*, without consulting together more than fifteen minutes.

The corner stone of a new state house in Augusta, Maine, was laid on the 4th ultimo, and an address delivered on the occasion by the governor of the state.

The meeting of the waters of the Delaware and Chesapeake, was effected on the 4th of July, and a boat passed through the locks, at the summit of the Delaware and Chesapeake canal. The heavy fall of rain throughout most of the day, greatly interfered with the intended celebration of the event.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Extract from the summary view of the Statistical Reports of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States, for the year 1829.

The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States, has under its care nineteen Synods; ninety-two Presbyteries; 1393 ordained ministers, and 205 licentiates; making 1598 preachers of the gospel; 195 candidates for the sacred office; 2070 churches or congregations, under the spiritual government of so many sessions; and one hundred and sixty-two thousand eight hundred and sixteen communicants. During the last year, fourteen thousand eight hundred and forty-six communicants were added to our churches on examination and the profession of their faith; and 3155 were added by certificate from foreign churches, or were translated from our Presbyterian church to another. The whole number of communicants thus added, amounts to 18001; and the actual increase of communicants, since last year, after deducting for deaths, removals and suspensions, has been 16508. The additions of 1829, have exceeded those of 1828, by 1906; and the actual increase of the year ending April 1st, 1829, has exceeded that of the preceding year, by the number of 5485 communicants. Our increase of ordained ministers last year, was 108; but as 20 ministers deceased, and several removed to sister churches, we may consider the addition of ministers, as having been 130. Of our ministers, 40 are presidents or professors in colleges or theological seminaries; 3 are chaplains in the navy of the United States; and 15 are engaged in missions to heathen. Our increase of licentiates has been 11, and of candidates, there has been a decrease of 47. In our last statistical year, there were baptised within our churches 3982 adults, 12171 infants; making a total of 16153 baptisms; which exceeded those of 1828, by 1974. The sums reported as having been collected to defray the travelling expenses of the commissioners to the last general assembly, amount to $3442 67. The commissioners and delegates who actually attended, were 176; and the distance which they travelled, in passing to and from Philadelphia, a little exceeded 75,000 miles.

The funds reported by our presbyteries, as having been collected during the last year for sundry charitable purposes, are the following, viz. For foreign and domestic missions, thirty-nine thousand one hundred and eighty dollars, fifty-three cents; for the support of several theological seminaries, ten thousand and fifty-four dollars and fifty-two cents; and for the education of poor and pious youth, twenty thousand three hundred and ninety dollars, and fifty-four cents. These two last sums may be said to be for educational purposes, and amount to $34,445 06. The total of collection is $73,063 26 cents.

From the Columbus Enquirer, 18th July.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Much alarm has been excited in this place by some recent movements of a hostile character among the Indians. Several secret councils have been held in the Creek nation, with a view, it is believed, of concerting warlike operations against the frontier settlements. In consequence of the general apprehension of danger, some of our citizens, on Wednesday last, visited the Creek agent at Fort Michell, for the purpose of obtaining whatever information he might possess in relation to the anticipated difficulties. The following is the information which he afforded. The statement is furnished us by one of the gentlemen who held the conversation with him.

"The agent stated that there had been several secret councils held by the chiefs; that he had been informed by several Indians, that they the Indians, in these councils, had resolved to stay and die upon their soil; that they had also resolved to kill him the agent and wage a war of extermination upon the frontiers, and assassinate every white west of the Flint river; and when troops should be sent to fight them they would retire to the swamps and die to a man fighting for the soil of their forefathers. The agent, not putting sufficient confidence in these reports, felt no alarm until an old, respectable chief, in whom he had always put the utmost confidence, and who had always manifested for him the greatest friendship, came to him and told him in confidence that the report was true, and he himself was a member of the secret council which passed the aforesaid resolution, and that he voted for it, but that he had so great a friendship for him the agent, that he could not reconcile it to his conscience so far to violate his faith as to see him sacrificed without apprising him of his danger. Thus much having heretofore become public, no injury can accrue from the repetition of it; but some other communications which the chief made to the agent, for prudential reasons, perhaps had best not be made too public, as they appertain to the safety of the agent. The chief also stated that deputations had been sent to the Cherokees, the Choctaws and Seminoles, to solicit their concurrence in sentiment and action with them, the Creeks, but that none but the Cherokees had been heard from, and that they concurred; that Ross, the president, was preparing a talk for his nation, advising them never to give up their land, but to kill every white man who crossed the line."

The Indians.—A letter from Col. John Crowell, agent for the Creek nation, to the editors of the *Macon Telegraph*, dated on the 23d ult. authorize them to say, that the late statement from the *Columbus Enquirer*, relative to the hostile attitude of the Indians, "is, in many of its important facts, incorrect; and that great alarm has been *unnecessarily* and *improperly* produced by it on the frontries." He also says—"With regard to that part of the statement relative to the Cherokees, I am more particularly mortified at it; not only because it is entirely incorrect, but because I have no disposition to meddle with the business of the Cherokees. So far from my ever saying what that statement makes me say, I have stated my information was, that no chiefs of the Cherokees met the delegation from this nation: the two Ridges and Vann were all that attended, and they are not in authority in the Cherokee nation."

In addition to the above, the editors of the *Telegraph* are informed by a gentleman from Fort Mitchell, that he did not apprehend any attack was contemplated by the Creeks on the whites; nor was it probable that any alliance or concert would be formed by them with other Indian tribes, owing to their mutual animosity and hostility towards each other: That it was true that the Creeks had held a secret council, for the purpose, it was believed, of remonstrating with the general government, and entering a protest against being forcibly removed; but that the prospect of an Indian war depends upon a remote contingency, which he thinks can never happen.

Arkansas, June 24.

Cherokee Improvements.—We understand that the appraisers appointed by the secretary at war, have completed the valuation of the improvements belonging to the Cherokee Indians, in the country recently ceded by that nation to the United States, under the late treaty. The total value of all the improvements, agreeably to their appraisement, we are informed, is between 43,000 and 44,000 dollars—which is 6,000 or 7,000 more than the appropriation by congress for that object. The principal part of the Cherokees have already removed to the country to which they are assigned above Fort Smith, and all, it is expected, will have removed on or before the 6th of next month, which is the day fixed by the treaty for their surrendering the entire possession of their country to the United States.

It will be recollected, that instructions were forwarded to the governor of this territory, by the secretary of war, some time ago, directing him, whenever the valuation of the Cherokee improvements should be finished, to lease out all such as should be valued at 200 dollars and upwards. Pursuant to these instructions, we understand, governor Pope has conferred the appointment of agent for leasing out the improvements on Andrew Scott, esq. who will set out in a few days, for the purpose of entering on the duties of his appointment immediately after the 6th of next month.

Microscopes.—It is suggested, that it would be a gratifying, as well as a very useful indulgence, if children in public schools should be allowed to witness the exhibition of some of the solar microscopes, which deservedly attract so much attention among persons of all ages and classes. The expense of it would be trifling when divided among a hundred or two children; and the impressions which the objects presented to their view would produce, would be of an useful and a very permanent nature. They would receive ideas of the extent, variety, beauty, and perfection of the works of nature, which nothing else could confer.

Alabama Silk.—We received by the last mail, enclosed in a letter from a friend, a skein of beautiful silk, a sample of about twenty-five pounds, grown and manufactured this season on the plantation of Dr. Purnell of Greene county. It is equal in strength, quality and appearance to any we have seen, the growth of this country, and is inferior only to the best Italian silk. We are happy to learn that the Doctor has made extensive arrangements for its cultivation next season, and that he expects to manufacture several hundred pounds for maket. *Mobile Register.*

It is stated in the Missionary Herald, that in the island of Maui, one of the Sandwich islands, containing less than 30,000 inhabitants, there are 23 places where God is worshipped every Sabbath. Eight years ago, God was never heard of in that island.—Connected with the schools, are 12,956, nearly one half of the population. Fourteen persons stood propounded for admission into the church at Lahaina, at the last dates.

Shocking Accident—Last week, Mr. John Hain, tanner, of Beaver township, having occasion to leave his bark mill, went out, leaving his daughter Maria, a child about two years and six months old, playing in the building. On his return, after an absence of a few minutes, he found that the child had accidentally fallen into the mill, and was literally ground to atoms, the heavy roller having passed twice over its body. *Union (Pa.) Times.*

Snow in harvest!—The Frederick, Md. Citizen, of the 4th July, says, that on the preceding Monday, snow fell in Middletown Valley, west of that town.

The fare in the steam boats between New-York and Philadelphia, has been reduced to two dollars and fifty cents.

A reward offered.—A reward of five dollars is offered by a gentleman of Newburgh, through the columns of the Newburgh Gazette, to the lady who will wear the smallest hat in church for the next six months.

It is an incident worthy of note, that the three sergeants at the battle of Bunker Hill, were each advanced to be commissioned officers, in the next campaign, and all three of them now reside in this town, in good health. *Newburyport Herald.*

How to build a Railway.—On Sabbath evening the Rev. Mr. Hewitt, "the apostle of temperance," remarked that one year's abstinence from the use of ardent spirits in the state of Massachusetts, would be a saving of enough money to build the railway to the Hudson. The state need not pledge its credit to raise the money—let it only leave off its bad habits." *Boston Palladium.*

"*Beat this who can.*"—Was joined in the bands of matrimony, on Thursday the 2nd ultimo, Mr. *Harrison Currens*, aged 15, to Miss *Eliza Plough*, aged 11 years 11 months and 11 days—both of this county.—The fine prospect we have for abundant crops, and rich sod of Kentucky brings to maturity every thing sooner than in years past. *Kentucky Watchtower.*

Useful Hint.—The following discovery has been lately communicated by the Royal Society of Sweden to that of London. After roofing a house with wood, boil some tar and mix it with finely pulverized charcoal till it is of the thickness of mortar—spread this with a trowel over the roof, about a fourth of an inch thick; it will soon grow hard, and defy all the vicissitudes of weather. Roofs thus covered have stood in Sweden about a century, and still want no repair.

Opposition—We understand that the genius of opposition is at work on the Hudson river, and that the price of travelling is very much reduced. Who began the sport we are not informed, but whoever it is, the public ought to be very grateful, for all the world with his wife and children can now go to Albany, in the very best boats, for *one dollar* a head, and be furnished with meals *gratis*. Some of the boats carry passengers for half a dollar, and before many days the fare will be down to a *shilling*. *N. Y. Herald.*

The world's alive and every particle of it, and if microscopes, which are said to *create* this immensity of vitality, are not put down, we shall be eaten up in spite of our *teeth*.

Tartar on the Teeth.—Mr. Le Beaume has lately ascertained that tartar on the teeth is produced in the same manner as coral, by animalcula; which after having formed the nidus, insinuate themselves between the gums and teeth, causing diseases of both, and their secretion often contaminates the breath. Mr. Le Beaume has also ascertained that washing the teeth with vinegar and a brush will in a few days remove the tartar; and the use of powdered charcoal and the tincture of thatany will effectually prevent its formation.

A twelve months ago, there was a great hue and cry raised against the tariff, on account of the great advance in price of most manufactured articles which would follow that measure. The consumer, it was said, would have to pay a tax of 60 to 100 per cent. for the benefit of the manufacturer. The manufacturer it was said would be enriched at the expense of the agriculturist. Now experience has shown that no rise in the price of manufactured goods has followed the tariff, but that the price has rather fallen. The farmer buys his goods cheaper, but the manufacturer is nearly ruined by the decline in the value of his productions: instead, therefore, of the many being taxed for the benefit of the few, the fact turns out that the few are taxed for the benefit of the many. Yet the clamor is still kept up. While the northern manufacturers are groaning under the effects of the tariff, hundreds of planters in Georgia are reaping solid advatages from it, in the stimulus it has imparted to the cultivation of sugar cane. In the lower parts of the state, the cultivation of the cane bids fair to vie with the cotton in amount, and to exceed it in profit. Whatever may be the effect of the tariff, through the country at large, we are, and have been, clearly of opinion that its effects on Georgia will be highly beneficial. It may perhaps, diminish the foreign demand for cotton, but it will increase the home market in the same ratio, and foster other branches of agriculture far more lucrative. *Savannah Mercury.*

South Carolina Indigo.—It was generally believed among the indigo dealers, (says the New-York Herald,) that the art of making indigo was lost in this country, but from lots recently received from South Carolina, by Messrs. Partridge & Colgate, 10 Gold-street, it appears that some of our southern planters still retain the art in considerable perfection. The quantity received by them is rather more than four thousand pounds, and a judge of the article doubts whether any other country, taking the range of the grades, can show a better assortment of strong consumable qualities. Some of the samples are very fine, equal to Bengal, at one dollar eighty cents per pound, and in all the grades the fractures are remarkably clean and free from foreign matter. *Charleston Courier.*

WANTED,

A SMART likely negro girl, from fifteen to eighteen years of age, without a child; must know something about house work, &c. For such a girl the cash will be given.

Inquire at this Office.

July 29th, 91—tf

From the New England Palladium.

ANTICIPATION.

Prophetic, fleeting Time—using an hour
When I was unemployed—did thus instruct
Me in futurity; informing me,
Some sixty years ahead, of Ellen's life;
Even to the closing scene. *There* was my friend,
My *aged* friend. Time and myself stood by.
Me, much amazed in witnessing the change,
Straitway inquired (while her calm look was bent
Upon my *youth*) "where are those beaming eyes
She used to have?"—Time said "this came of tears,
Outpour'd for woes she could not heal." Then I:
"Where is that lilly hand?" "That too," he said,
"Was worn so thin with charitable use."
Her ruby, music lips, I then recall'd,
And blooming cheek. "Watching and prayer," Time said,
"For the sick have whiten'd these. Those willing feet,
Errands of mercy had unnerved their step,
So ready once in th innocent cheerful dance!"
What has she then, I ask'd, to compensate
For this decay and loss? Time answer'd, "much:
Faith, from the study of the Holy Word;
Hope, from the promises of Jesus Christ;
Peace, the reward of just obedience."
And then he bade me look. I saw the eye,
So meekly lifted up; and hands, so weak,
Devoutly clapsed; and faintly moving lips,
Breathing the prayer of hope. "Father," ('twas thus,)
"Weak and imperfect as I am, I trust
Thy love, thy promises, thy grace and truth;
And I am ready to be gone. Into thy hands
I leave my parting soul." Submissively
She dropp'd her weary head, and fell asleep!
Turning to me, my monitor rejoin'd—
"Young man, suppress thy grief, for she hath now
Escaped the snares and labours of the world,
Suffering and sorrow, and *my* power—and hath
But enter'd that immortal place
Where life and happiness and knowledge grow.
Would'st *then* attain the same inheritance?
Go then and do the same." Then hurried on.

ORNO.

From the Portland Gazette.

MECHANICS.

An opinion both dangerous and pernicious to the mechanics of our country is prevailing among the majority of them. They imagine that literature, science, and general information, are unnecessary to them; and that if they are acquainted with the commonest rules of aritomatic, reading, writing, and the trade to which they are called, they have all the acquirements their business demands. —What have we to do, say they, with polite literature, with history, with the deeper branches of mathematics, the art of composition, eloquence, philosophy, &c. They have nothing to do with our profession; we are to get our bread by the sweat of the brow; and we leave these branches of education to the minister, the doctors and lawyers of the land.

Now as long as sentiments like these prevail among mechanics and the labouring classes of the community, so long they will be doomed to intellectual and political slavery by the better educated classes; so long they are doomed to be stript of their power, and to be ridden by ambitious and designing men. When mechanics are really convinced that knowledge is power, and that the educated part of society give laws to the rest, they will wake up from their present stupor and bestir themselves to get this power into their hands. It is not the wealthy that rule in our legislative councils, in societies, in politics, in town meetings, and the every day concerns of life; it is not the aristocratic part of the community that have sway over the rest; but it is the educated, the active, the intelligent, who are the emperors and kings of our country; men of superior intelligence, who feel the power within them and who exert it to sway the rest.

As matters are now arranged in our country, lawyers are the only monopolists of whom we have to complain; they get into all the seats of power; they give laws to the community, and then set about executing them; they are invested with both the legislative and executive power; the ability to make what laws they please and the power to execute them as they please; they frame our laws, sit in our councils, are our judges, our justices our presidents, our governors, our selectmen, our overseers; they creep into every seat of power from the lowest grade till they reach the last goal of their ambition in the highest office in the gift of the people.

The question now arises, from what source do they derive this immense power? Is it from the superior talents of the profession, from superior worth or superior wealth? We think not. This profession is undoubtedly the most intelligent portion of the community; and from this source may be traced all its influence over society in general. Divines and physicians are equally intelligent; but their avocations do not lead them to mingle so much in the business, the uproar and excitement of the world; and as they are less active, they consequently have less influence. Lawyers are not only the most intelligent part of the community who mingle in the affairs of the world; but they are far the most active; exert themselves the most in order to obtain the most influence.

Mechanics might have this same power, yea, much more; for the feelings of the majority of the world are on their side; they have an interest too in proping up themselves, in building up their own professions; and now if they had a disposition to exert their power and acquire information in order to direct their energies aright, they would have within themselves, an irresistible influence over the destinies of others. Mechanics do not hold that rank in society they might if they pleased, and which they are entitled to hold by the good they do to mankind. But make every mechanic feel the deep necessity of cultivating the mind and drawing out its hidden treasures; make him feel that his mental power over society, as in fact it does, depends upon the quantity of information he acquires; let him believe that tact and skill, a knowledge of the human character are as necessary to him as a knowledge of his tools, and you give that mechanic his due proportion of influence with the world.

But we are stopped at once and told by the mechanic, that he has no leisure to cultivate his intellect, no time to spend in acquiring information: his every-day avocations demand all his attention and his time. It is no such thing. Every man, even the busiest, the most industrious, have leisure enough if he is disposed to spend that leisure as he ought, instead of whirling it away in trifling and idleness. Put these questions to yourself, and see if you have no leisure. How many evenings do you spend in idleness, in lounging, in useless talk, in beating the streets? how many more hours are devoted to sleep than are necessary for your health? how many useless moments are spent in lingering about the table before and after meals? how much of the Sabbath aside from all hours due to devotion, is entirely wasted, when all might have been spent in reading valuable books? Let us make a calculation. One hour can be devoted every day by every body, no matter what may be his employment, to reading. One hour a day in a year amounts to 365 hours. Every Sabbath, 6 hours besides going to church twice, can be found which ought to be devoted to reading. This time would give 312 hours in a year, which added to the other make 677 hours that every man can have every year to devote reading. In twenty years this time amounts to 654 days 4 hours, reckoning the days at twenty-four hours each; or to 1128 days 4 hours, reckoning the days at twelve hours each. If a mechanic then spends the time we have allotted him in literary and scientific pursuits, at the end of twenty years he will have devoted more time to literature and science than any of our educated men will have done in six years, allowing them to spend six hours a day in their studies (very few of whom spend half that time.) Now if every mechanic were to pass his time thus, he would at the expiration of twenty years have an education infinitely more valuable than any of our literary men have at twenty-five, twenty-eight, and thirty years of age. It is a fanciful idea that people have, when they say an education cannot be acquired without money, without an instructer. Instructers were intended for boys who have no disposition to study, and for dunces who are unable to learn, unless their education is woven into them with their growth or beaten with the switch or ferrule, not for grown men who feel the importance of an education, not for mechanics or apprentices who have got to fight their way for themselves, or submit to the direction of the better educated.

The idea about the want of time is a mere phantom. Franklin found time in the midst of all his labors, to dive into the hidden recesses of philosophy, and to explore an untrodden path of science. The great Frederick, with an empire at his direction, in the midst of war, on the eve of battles, which were to decide the fate of his kingdom, found time to revel in all the charms of philosophy and intellectual pleasures. Bonaparte, with all Europe at his disposal, with kings in his anti-chamber begging for vacant thrones, with thousands of men whose destinies were suspended on the brittle thread of his arbitrary pleasure, had time to converse with books. Cæsar, when he had curbed the spirits of the Roman people and was thronged with visiters from the remotest kingdom, found time for intellectual cultivation.—Every man has time, if he is careful to improve it; and if he does improve it, he can reap a threefold reward. Let mechanics then make use of the hours at their disposal, if they want to obtain a proper influence in society. They are the life-blood of the community; they can if they please, hold in their hands the destinies of our republic; they are numerous, respectable and powerful; and they have only to be educated half as well as other professions, to make laws for the nation.

DIEGO DE SALAZAR.

The following interesting story is from a pleasant article, on the chronological history of the West Indies, in the last number the British Quarterly.

There was a certain Diego de Salazar, among the first conquerers and settlers of the island of Boriquen, now called Puerto Rico. The people of that island were a warlike race; the Caribs by their frequent invasions, had made them so; and they were a generous race also, of which remarkable proof was given with regard to this Salazar. They had taken a young Spaniard, Xaurez by name, and left him bound hand and foot in one of their dwellings, while a game at ball was played between two parties, to decide which should have the pleasure of slaughtering him and the honor of giving the feast at which he was to be eaten. An Indian slave had been taken with him, and finding means to escape before the game began, came weeping to Salazar, and lamenting for the fate of his master. Salazar, who is introduced to the reader as a person of good life and conversation, remarkable for strength and courage and for his devotion to the blessed Virgin, resolved at once singly to adventure his life for the deliverance of the poor youth; though the Indian thought the attempt so desperate he refused to guide him, till Salazar, by the threat of immediate death, compelled his obedience. To the place accordingly they went, and while the party were eagerly engaged in their game, Salazar entered the dwelling unperceived, cut the cord with which Xuarez was bound, and bidding him follow his example like a man, advanced towards the Indians with sword and buckler, and cut his way through them. They were about three hundred, but they were taken by surprise; the two Spaniards laid on manfully to right and left, smiting them for 'the love of charity,' with such hearty good will, that they cleared the way, and presently got to a safe distance on their return.—One of the Indian chiefs was badly wounded in this attack, and this man sent a messenger to request that Salazar would turn back, because he admired him, and wished to become acquainted with so brave a man, and to do him any pleasure or service in his power. The story would tell well in Homeric times or in chivalrous romance; for Salazar at once declared that he would accept the invitation—Xaurez having before his eyes the fear of that dinner, at which he was to have been the principal dish, besought him on his knees for the love of God, to think better of it, and not to tempt Providence, which had so wonderfully preserved them thus far—for it was not possible that they could escape if they periled themselves again, being no more than two against so many. 'Look you, Xuarez,' said Diego de Salazar, 'if it like you not to turn back with me, go your way in good hour, as you can now safely: but I shall go see what these Indians would have with me, for they shall never think that I am afraid of them: Xaurez was too honorable a youth to forsake the man who had delivered him at such eminent risk of his own life, and therefore, with better heart than inclination, turned back with him. The chief, whom they found ill and wounded, inquired Salazar's name, and requested that he might be allowed to take that name himself, in token of esteem and friendship: the permission was readily accorded, and immediately his countrymen saluted him with acclamations by his new name, as if he were at the same time invested with the resolution and good fortune which so remarkably distinguished his namesake. In further pledge and proof of the friendship thus gallantly contracted, the Indians presented him with four slaves, and with ornaments, valuable in Salazar's eyes as well as his own, gold being the material of which they were made; and then the two Spaniards took their leave and returned in peace.

THE MICROSCOPE.

But to the Microscope:—"The Federal Court is sitting and the Solar Microscope is here; of course, if there is a flaw in any man's plea, or an insect in any lady's vinegar, it will be found out. One little town is all alive—we have not had such a squeeze since the legislature adjourned, the tavern is full of lawyers, the show room full of ladies, and the figs, and rain water, and cheese, are full of snakes, and lizards, and snapping turtles. If ever I commit a felony, I humbly desire to be sent to a tread mill or a penitentiary, an inquisition, a galley, or a gallows, any thing in preference to being put into a solar microscope. Let no reformer introduce such a punishment into our penal code. Never was such an infernal machine invented. "Luke's iron crown and Damien's bed of steel," were nothing to it. The agonies which I have seen inflicted to-day upon thousands of living creatures, attest the truth of this remark. I saw dozens of animals, each apparently as large as a racoon, dancing at one time on the point of a fine cambric needle. They had been taken from a fig where they had no doubt lived a contented and plentiful life, in company with millions of their own species. The fig was to them a world, as large and as pleasant as our globe is to us. When taken from it they survived but a few minutes, and then perished in the most exquisite torments. The down of a butterfly's wing being placed in the glass, we were surprised to find that it was composed of perfectly formed feathers, not less than a foot long. A small particle of the down from the feather of a bird was found to be itself a feather, such as we never saw upon the head of the most ambitious militia officer—it was full three feet long. Vinegar was found to contain snakes about four feet in length. I repeat, that whatever sins I commit, I trust I shall never be put into a solar microscope. I should be magnified into the most horrid of monsters. Our personal deformities, which escape the eyes of our charitable fellow citizens, would become hideous to them and ourselves. We should writhe in anguish as the tarrapins, and ground hogs, and snakes did, that we saw taken from a drop of vinegar, or a particle of fig. I consider the doctrine of a plurality of worlds to be completely established. Every cheese, every vinegar barrel, is a world—and why should not the planets also have inhabitants? We hope, however, that they will never learn how to make solar microscopes; for if gigantic races exist in other spheres, it might become a fashionable amusement among them to exhibit our delicate forms and graceful gestures in these terrible engines. A whole city might be scraped upon the point of a tremendous cabric needle, and broiled in a microscope for the amusement of a company of giantesses. I never saw a solar microscope before, but I go against them from this time forward. Heretofore I have led a comfortable life, blessed with a good appetite, and with a comfortable supply of wholesome food, but since my unlucky visit to that diabolical contrivance, I have not had a mouthful of wholesome food, nor enjoyed a sound appetite, nor a healthful digestion. If I lift the most delicate morsel to my lips, I fancy it alive with delicate monsters—teeming with invisible aligators, minute elephants and impalpable tortoises. If I walk the streets I tremble lest some unlucky drayman should drive down my throat. I dare not drink, for fear of swallowing steamboats, and being blown up by the bursting of a boiler. As for a fig, it is horrible to think of it! Going 'a whole hog' is nothing—the man who eats a fig must swallow a million of living beings. I go against solar microscopes."

Illinois Intelligencer.

KNOWLEDGE AND LIBERTY.

"Surely this great nation is a wise and understanding people." *Deut.* iv. 6.

The general diffusion of useful knowledge is indispensable to the preservation of republican freedom. Knowledge is power; not an arbitrary or tyrannical power, but a rational and salutary one. It is the power of liberty, that breaks the bands of the oppressors, and sets the prisoners free, and gives to man the blessings of independence. Science is republican, and in the republic of letters tyranny has no legitimate abiding place. Merit—industry and perseverance alone—obtain the pre-eminence here.

As long as it can be said of us—what Moses declared of his nation in the days of its best glory,—"Surely this great nation is a wise and understanding people,"—so long we may hope that our present liberties will endure. For a people *informed* will never be a people *enslaved*. Is it not generally—is it not uniformly—true of all ancient republics, that the liberties of the people and their national glory arose with the encouragement given to education, and declined when this became to be neglected? How important, then, is it to our national existence that the fountains of knowledge should be kept pure, free and open to all; that the greatest pains should be taken to extend, as equally as possible, the benefits of a solid education?

When one of the eastern emperors visited a neighboring nation to pay his respects to a celebrated princess, and to witness the wonders of her court he expressed a desire to be presented with her jewels. The queen pointed him to her two sons, whose education and virtue commanded the admiration of her subjects. And we have thought, that if the U. States were inquired for her jewels, she might with propriety point to her free schools, as the richest of her treasures—the hopes of her future glory. Let these nurseries ever engage the fostering care of our state legislatures and the active encouragement of every citizen claiming to be a friend of the republic.

Christian Intelligencer.

How to be Rich.—Nothing is more easy than to grow rich. It is only to trust nobody—to befriend none—to get every thing, and save all we get—to stint ourselves, and every body belonging to us—to be the friend of no man, and have no man for our friend—to heap interest upon interest, cent upon cent—to be mean, miserable and despised, for some twenty or thirty years—and riches will come as sure as disease and disappointment.

A gentleman, on whom nature, in her bounty, had bestowed a pair of legs little inferior in point of length, to those of Jupiter Pluvius, while riding in one of those contracted stages so peculiar to Vermont, was compelled to introduce a couple of bony knees to the ribs of a son of St. Dennis, much to the annoyance of the latter's "peace and comfort." On the stage making a temporary stop, our long limbed friend expressed a desire to alight and stretch his legs! Monsieur, taking the alarm, and probably estimating the danger of such an event, from sore experience, exclaimed in a voice and a dialect peculiar to himself, "By gar! you stretch de legs more, and me swear me no ride von noter step!"

Mr. Southey in his recent works, says—"Think for a moment what London, nay what the whole of Great Britain, would be, if a general insurrection were to be excited. Imagine the infatuated and infuriated wretches whom, not Spitalfields, St. Giles and Pimlico alone, but all the lanes, alleys, and cellars of the metropolis would pour out; a frightful population, whose multitudes when gathered together might almost exceed belief. The lava flood from a volcano would be less destructive than the hordes whom the great cities and manufacturing districts would vomit forth." This is an awful and just imagination. A metropolis of twelve hundred thousand souls, and such a body of operatives as those of the great manufacturing towns, if they do not actually threaten, are always capable of protecting the most terrible convulsions.

Such was the influence of the renowned Mahomet Pacha's wife over him (an influence which she never abused,) that whatever she required was instantly granted. "It is enough," he used to say, "by my two eyes, if she requires it the thing must be done, be it through fire, water or stone."

We should give as we would receive, cheerfully, quickly, and without hesitation; for there is no grace in a benefit that sticks to the fingers.

They who have never known prosperity can hardly be said to be unhappy; it is from remembrance of joys we have lost, that the arrows of affliction are pointed.